गए हैं और कि चटगांव के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में स्थितियां, उनकी वापसी के लिए अनुकूल नहीं है। चकमा शरणार्थी, चूंकि बंगलादेश के नागरिक हैं इसलिए समस्या का संतोषजनक हल निकालने की जिम्मेदारी बंगलादेश सरकार की है। भारत सरकार, शरणार्थियों की स्वदेश वापसी के लिए शरणार्थी नेताओं और बंगलादेश सरकारों के बीच बातचीत कराने के लिए सभी प्रयास जारी रखे हुए है।

Pakistani prisoners in jails

118. SHRI S. MUTHU MANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistani prisoners who are jailed in Punjab and other parts of the country, captured while crossing the border illegally and how many Indian civilians are jailed in Pakistan for the same crime;

(b) whether any discussions had taken place with Pakistan to repatriate these Pakistani prisoners and to take back our citizens from that country;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government of Pakistan has refused to take back their citizens jailed in India merely by pointing out that the addresses of these persons have not been verified; and

(d) whether any verification process took place in respect of our citizens jailed in Pakistan and what is the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Guidelines to reduce custodial deaths

119. SHRI SANJAY DALMIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued any guidelines to curb the use of questionable methods by the police in investigation of crime;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the guidelines have helped in reducing the incidence of custodial deaths;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) what further steps have been taken to check custodial deaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED): (a) to (e) Although 'Police' is a State subject, the Government of India have issued instructions/guidelines to the State Governments regarding measures to prevent custodial crimes.

Detailed guidelines have been circulated from time to time to the State Governments and Union Territories regarding measures to prevent the use of questionable and corecive methods by the Police during investigations. While drawing attention to the legal safeguards, State Governments have been requested to bring to the notice of the Police Officers, the instructions contained in the Police Manuals of different states regarding prohibiting or restricting use of force by the police while effecting arrests, interrogating suspects or during any other stage of police inquiry or investigation. It was emphasised that police personnel found guilty of using third degree methods would render themselves liable to exemplary punishment. It has also been emphasised that senior officers should continually guide investigating officers during inspections and meetings and impress upon them the need for adopting correct and prescribed methods of investigation. Apart from specified guidelines, State Governments have been advised that there is a necessity to bring about qualititative change in the approach and behaviour of the police towards the general public.

A statement showing the number of custodial deaths over the past three years

based on available information, is attached (*See* below).

The Government introduced the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1994 in the Rajya Sabha on 9th May, 1994. The Bill contains provisions to prevent/reduce the commission of cutodial crimes, including making it mandatory for the police to give information about the arrest of a person as well as the place where he is being held to anyone who may be nominated by him and mandatory judicial inquiry in case of death or disappearance of a person while in custody of the police.

In a related development, the Government of India have enacted the protection of Human Rights Act, 1993; which inter-alia provides for the setting up of National and State level Human Rights Commissions and Human Rights Courts to enquire into the custodial crimes and provide relief to the victims.

Statement

Number of persons died in Police Custodyduring 1991 *to* 1993 & 1994 (*Upto the available months(State/UT-wise*)

Sl. No.	States/UT	1991	1992	1993	1994	Remarks (Figs. of 1994 are upto the month of)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
States :						
1	Andhra Prauesh .	5	12	7	0	May
2	Arunachal Pradesh .	0	1	0	0	April
3	Assam . . .	1	4	1	0	January
4	Bihar . . .	2	7	4	NA	—
5	Goa . . .	0	1	1	0	May
6	Gujarat . . .	8	1	2	0	January
7	Haryana . . .	0	0	0	NA	—
8	Himachal Pradesh .	0	0	0	0	May
9	Jammu & Kashmir .	2	0	14	NA	—
10	Karnataka . .	0	1	3	0	April*
11	Kerala . . .	2	0	0	0	May
12	Madhya Pradesh .	3	1	0	1	May
13	Maharashtra . .	11	20	31	NA	—
14	Manipur . .	0	1	0	0	May
15	Meghalaya . .	0	0	0	0	March
16	Mizoram . . .	0	1	0	0	June
17	Nagaland . . .	0	0	0	0	May
18	Orissa . . .	0	0	1	NA	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19	Punjab	2	1	1	0	April
20	Rajasthan	5	3	0	2	May
21	Sikkim	1	0	0	0	April*
22	Tamilnadu	5	1	3	1	March
23	Tripura	0	0	1	0	May
24	Uttar Pradesh	3	5	6	2	April
25	West Bengal@	4	8	1	NA	—
	TOTAL (States) :	54	68	76	6	
	Union Territories :					
26	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	May
27	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	May
28	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	May
29	Daman & Diu	1	0	0	0	May
30	Delhi	7	4	4	2	December 2, 1994
31	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	NA	—
32	Pondicherry	1	0	0	0	May+
	TOTAL (UTs) :	9	4	4	2	
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA) :	63	72	80	8	

Source : Monthly Crime Statistics.

Note : 1. Figs. are provisional.

2.* Figs. exclude January and February data due to its non-availability.

3. +Figs. exclude January data due to its non-availability.

4. @Figs. of 1993 are upto April only.

5. NA. Stands for Figs. not available.